

Canton Herald.

"NOT THE GLORY OF CAESAR—BUT THE WELFARE OF ROME."

VOL. 2.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1837.

NO. 24.

TERMS.—Five dollars in ad-
vance at the end of six months.
No subscription will be dis-
continued until all the arrearages
are paid, except at the op-
tion of the publisher. Persons wishing
to be inserted in the Herald will
please give notice
in writing.
Advertisements received for a less
period than six months.
Advertisements.—Inserted at the
rate of one dollar per square (ten lines
of type) for the first insertion, and fifty
cents for each continuance.
Advertisements which are not lim-
ited by time, as to the num-
ber of insertions, will be continued un-
derstand and charged accord-
ingly.
For forty lines
of advertisement, once a
week, no contract in either
less than one year, and
no yearly.
Advertisements of annual advertisers is
their own immediate business;
advertisements for the benefit of
others, sent in by them, must be
for the square.
ADVERTISEMENTS.—Ten
lines, three months, \$10
do. do. 6 do. 20
do. do. 3 do. 30
work must be paid for on
the day of insertion.
Candidates for office will
be each.
Letters must be paid, or
not be attended to.
The Family Magazine.
THE ACHIEVEMENT.
The St. Paul is remark-
able, the loftiest of St. Pe-

dled, and dwindled in his embrace, till
he could clasp it all around.

So far, so well. But he now reach-
ed the ball—a globe of between nine
and ten feet in circumference. The
angel, the object of his visit, was above
this ball, and concealed from his view,
by its smooth round and glittering ex-
panse. Only fancy the wretch at that
moment, turning up his grave eyes,
and graver beard, to an object that
seemed to defy the daring and inge-
nuity of man.

But Telouchkine was not dismayed.
He was prepared for the difficul-
ty; and the means by which he essayed
to surmount it, exhibited the same
prodigious simplicity as the rest of the
feat.

Suspending himself in his stirrups,
he girded the needle with a cord, the
ends of which he fastened around his
waist; and, so supported, he leaned
gradually back, till the soles of his feet
were planted against the spire. In
this position he threw, by a strong ef-
fort, a coil of cord over the ball; and
so coolly and accurate was the aim
taken, that at the first trial it fell in
the required direction, and he saw the
end hang down on the opposite side.

To draw himself up in his original
position, to fasten the cord firmly
around the globe, and with the assis-
tance of this auxiliary to climb to the
summit, were now an easy part of his
task; and in a few minutes more Tel-
ouchkine stood by the side of the an-
gel, and listened to the shout that burst
like sudden thunder from the con-
course below, yet came to his ear only
like a faint and hollow murmur.

The cord which he had an opportu-
nity of fastening properly, enabled
him to descend with comparative fa-
cility; and the next day he carried up
with him a ladder of ropes, by means
of which he found it easy to effect the
necessary repairs.

REMARKABLE ADVENTURE OF LORD BYRON.

Lord Byron, during his residence
at Venice, made frequent sea excu-
sions, and one of those trips involved
him in circumstances of no small peril.
The privilege of attending him on
those occasions was strongly coveted;
and there was not a gondolier in Ven-
ice, nor a sailor in the Adriatic, but
regarded his Lordship as his country-
man, and would cheerfully have ex-
posed himself to any danger for his
sake. He was particularly fond of
the island of Sabioncello, situated
near Ragusa, and often repaired
thither in a four-oared boat, accom-
panied by the Countess Guiccioli and
two or three other friends. He al-
ways carried with him the requisite
materials for writing, and the Countess,
who drew tolerably well from na-
ture, took her portfolio with her. It
is well known that along the coast of
Dalmatia, there are many small islands,
and on one or another of these the
company frequently landed for the
purpose of taking refreshment, and
fishing, and shooting. The island of
Grossa Micore is a rock covered with
scanty verdure, only half an English
mile in length, and about the same in
breadth. Here they went on shore
one morning, and as there was nearly
in the centre of the island a fine spring
surrounded with bushes, the only spot
which afforded shelter from the heat
of the sun, they resolved to dine there.

The gondoliers too left the boat, made
a fire, and set about cooking fish, while
the company amused themselves. Af-
ter passing several hours in this man-
ner, when they would have embarked
again, they found that the boat, having
been carelessly fastened, had got
loose, and they perceived her at a dis-
tance of two miles drifting away from
the shore. Grossa Micore is about
twenty miles from Sabioncello, and
none of the contiguous islands were
inhabited. Lord Byron smiled when
he saw his companions turn pale;
nevertheless it was by no means a
laughing matter, as vessels very rarely
approached this spot. They had plenty
of fowling pieces, shot, and fishing
tackle, and likewise a small quantity
of provisions; but on board the boat
there was store sufficient for a week,
and these were all lost. They hosted
the Countess's white shawl on a pole,
as a signal of distress, and spread
mantles upon the bushes to form a
kind of tent. They had nothing to
expect but to perish by cold and hun-
ger, unless they were rescued by their
vessel which might perceive their flag,
or hear the shots which they fired
from time to time. Luckily the weather
was fine; the Countess slept in the tent,
and the others stretched themselves
like Bedouins upon the ground.

As long as the wine and brandy
lasted, they kept up their spirits toler-
ably well, but after they had passed
two nights in this manner, all of them
became extremely uneasy, and they
resolved to construct a raft, forgetting
that there was not, upon the whole
island, a stick more than a few inches
in circumference. To swim from
the island to another was utterly im-
possible, and Lord Byron himself be-
gan to be alarmed, when a Venetian,
who was commonly called the Cy-
clops, because he had but one eye,
proposed a plan for their deliverance,
and urged by his own daughter, and
induced by the promise of a handsome
reward, he determined to put it into
execution. There is no good water
on Sabioncello, and they had in con-
sequence brought on shore a cask for
the purpose of filling it at the spring.
Falling to work with their knives, they
cut this cask into two through the mid-
dle, and in the ticklish kind of vessel
formed by one of the halves, Cyclops
embarked with a couple of poles for
oars. To keep up spirits, they had previ-
ously given him a dram of brandy,
and the company were overjoyed to
see that he preserved his singular
boat at first turned round and round
it got into a rapid current and they
soon lost sight of it. They could per-
ceive that this current set in towards
the land, and their hope of deliv-
erance revived. Another night passed,
and by day light the following morn-
ing, the Cyclops, hailed by a general
shout of joy, arrived in a six-oared
boat, with an abundant supply of wine
and fruit. He had been driven be-
yond the island of Sabioncello, and
not far from Regusa, and had per-
formed in his frail vessel a voyage of
nearly one hundred miles. Lord By-
ron liberally rewarded him, and on
their return to Venice he purchased
for the Cyclops a boat, as a mem-
orial of that remarkable event, of which
the latter was justly proud.

Congress.—Just as our paper was
going to press we received Wash-
ington news to the 13th inst. We
have only time to glean a few partic-
ulars. The Sub-Treasury bill it was
thought would be opposed by the con-
servatives and whigs and it was high-
ly improbable it could pass the House.
The time for the adjournment of Con-
gress was fixed for the 16th. The
Treasury note bill has passed both
houses and been approved by the Pres-
ident; also the bill for the extension
of time upon certain laws until next
session, which would otherwise be
rendered inoperative, and the bill
compelling correspondents to pay
postage upon all letters sent by ex-
press mail in advance. The Treas-
ury Note Bill passed by 127 to 93 in
the House; 35 to 6 in the Senate, e-
leven Senators absent. Several amend-
ments were made; the most important
of which was an amendment reducing
the denomination of notes to be is-
sued from \$100 as first proposed to \$50.
The house on the 11th finally passed
the bill in relation to fees of District
Attorneys; a copy as it came from the
Senate. The Senate have passed to a
third reading a bill called "the Ware
House Bill" which regulates the man-
ner, price &c. of depositing imported
goods in the public stores. The Sub-
treasury Bill was undergoing a thor-
ough examination. Mr. Hoffman of
New York has made an "eloquent and
triumphant" speech in opposition to
the measure. The Ware-house Bill
passed the Senate and was reported
to and read a second time in the
House. A bill giving Mrs. Madison
permission to publish the works of ex-
President Madison in foreign countries,
has passed both Houses. The bill for
the extension of payment upon Mer-
chants Bonds, the bill for the post-
ponement of the payment of claims of
persons who have lost horses in the Flor-
ida war, have also received the Pres-
ident's signature. The joint resolu-
tion requiring payment in advance
of letters by express mail which has
received the President's signature
will not go into operation until offi-
cial notice is given by the Post-Master
General. Mr. Benton had made a
long and zealous speech for a Bank-
rupt Law in support of the President's
views, and for the destruction of all
Banks. Messrs. Crittenden and South-
ard had replied to him. The House
was still warmly engaged in the dis-
cussion of the Sub-Treasury Bill. But
little, it was thought would be done
in either House after the night of the
14th inst.—Vicksburg Register.

"Come, friend," said a creditor to
his debtor, "I want that money."
"I haven't got it."
"But I must have it now."
"Well—if you get it before I do,
just let me know, will you?"

TEXAS. A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, this government pro-
claimed its abhorrence to every spe-
cies of warfare not calculated for a
nation's glory, and the attainment of
an honorable peace, and in pursuance
of that policy recalled all "Letters of
Marque and Reprisal," that had been
granted under its authority; and, from
time to time, released prisoners of war
without exacting the customary ex-
change; and such, moreover, has been
the charitable humanity extended to
the enemy, that she has up to the
present time forborne even to exe-
cute, according to the law of nations,
spies heretofore taken, thereby miti-
gating the horrors of war; hoping, by
a demonstration of such liberal prin-
ciples, to inspire the Mexican govern-
ment and people with a sense of jus-
tice; and young as we were, to gain
the respect of the civilized world, as
well as to give an unequivocal ex-
pression of our opinions and feelings.
But, whereas, the Republic of Mexico,
despite of the generous and humane
course pursued by this government
recently, when a detachment of pris-
oners were landed at Matamoros, un-
der a cartel bearing a white flag, with
Colonel John A. Wharton, proposing
the exchange of the Honorable Wm.
H. Wharton, and the officers and crew
of the Independence, captured in May
last by the Mexican fleet; the author-
ities, regardless of established prin-
ciples of international law and the uni-
versal usage among civilized people
when at war, immediately on landing
arrested this messenger of peace, and
during six days gave no response;
thus compelling him, at the hazard of
his life, to escape from the shores of
Mexico.

Now, therefore, I, Sam. Houston,
President of the Republic of Texas,
by virtue of power in me vested by
law, do hereby grant "Letters of
Marque and Reprisal," to take effect
from the promulgation hereof, in order
that the commerce of Mexico may
endure the evils thus brought upon her
citizens by a want of good faith of
her government.

In testimony whereof, I have
caused the seal of the Republic
of Texas to be hereunto affixed,
and signed the same.

Done at the City of Houston, this
15th day of September, A. D. 1837,
and of the Independence of Texas the
second.

SAM. HOUSTON,
By the President:
R. A. LUSON, Secretary of State.

Colonel Wharton informs us that
Bustamente continues to threaten
Texas with an invasion. He has
made a loan of five millions of dollars
from the priests, and is now collecting
forces high up on the Rio Grande.
Texas will be prepared for them
whenever they may wish to show
their cowardly faces on the east bank
of that river. In the meantime we
shall take our turn at threatening,
and we assure Bustamente, that before
six weeks shall have elapsed, the fleet
of Texas will be again on his coast,
and extend its ravages from the Bras-
sosos Santiago to the extremity of Yu-
catan; and further, if no overtures of
peace shall have been made before
April next, the army of Texas will
display its victorious banner west of
the Rio Grande; and when once its
conquering march shall have com-
menced, when the star of Texas shall
have become the guide of the pioneers
of America, no power of Bustamente,
or of Mexico shall avail, but that glo-
rious march shall be onward, and
onward, till the roar of the Texian rifles
shall mingle in unison with the thun-
ders of the Pacific.—Houston Tele-
graph.

A young man who has just arrived
from the Salt Lakes, near the Rio
Grande, states that near this river he
crossed an immense trail of the Cu-
manches, who have recently returned
from their expedition into the Mexi-
can territory. He states that these
Indians must have carried off nearly
a thousand horses.—Ibid.

Dr. Chauncey Goodrich was recent-
ly killed at Bexar by a young man by
the name of Allen. Goodrich, in an
affray, had attempted to shoot Allen,
and was found shortly after killed in
his chamber. "Whoso sheddeth man's
blood, by man shall his blood be shed."
—Ibid.

We regret to state that the Presi-
dent, for several days past, has been
dangerously ill of congestive fever.
He has been attended by Drs. Smith,
Irion and Shepard, who consider him
now convalescent.—Ibid.

TOWERING ELOQUENCE!

A reported speech of Mr. O—y,
of Octobeha, a Van Buren candidate
for a seat in the Legislature—a man
of talents and "towering" intellect;
bright and luminous in discourse; of
eloquence like the rushing sound of a
mill race. "O, but he is a screamer."

—Mississippi Star.

"Feller Citizens: Here I am ris up
on this bench to address you all on
subjects about which the most tower-
ing, smartest men may well differ.
Just as I stand here, elevated above
all of you, between the blue vault of
Heaven above, and the round earth
beneath, (but I never believed in that),
so that I can see over the top of all
your heads, just so I want to be ele-
vated in that last day, when I shall
have my trial along with these other
men who are a going to speak as soon
as I git done speaking, and that great
judgment seat, the ballot box. But
gentlemen and feller citizens, seeing
that it is waxing late in the day and
night will overtake us afore long, I
don't think I would be treating some
of you who have a long ways to go
home; so mighty well if I was to take
time to explain to you all of my other
sentiments. But gentlemen and feller
citizens, I see from the cut of your eyes
that you want me to proceed on. Fel-
ler citizens, when I see a thing I see
it; and, feller citizens, when I know
a thing I know it. Folks are making
an almighty fuss about banks. Now I
like to hear folks talk about such things
as they know. I am equivocally op-
posed to "shin plasters." Yes gen-
tlemen, I am proud to say I can see as
far through a millstone as the most of
my honored opponents. But I might
go on until the sun hath sunk to rest,
and was slumbering on his couch, and
still I might be heard speaking. Gen-
tlemen, I am free to confess that I am
an ignorant man, and never was
thought by other folks to be a very
bright chap; but recollect that it takes
a wise man to know himself a fool.
If feller citizens, you elect me, you
shall be served as nobody was ever
served before. Feller citizens, since
I have been a candidate there are some
men who think themselves an almighty
sight smarter than me, keep axing me
what are my real sentiments about
one old Nick Biddle's Bank. Gentle-
men, what do we care about forren
parts? So Nick Biddle don't pester
us we oughtn't to pester him. Yes
feller citizens, I am Jackson up to the
hub; a whole hog, tail an' all.

At the conclusion of the last sen-
tence, there was such a burst of con-
tinued applause that the remainder of
this far famed speech could not be
heard by the reporter. Such is the
power of eloquence."

A speech, similar to the above, is
said to have been delivered lately in
Madison county, by Mr. K. Saunders,
a Van Buren candidate for Governor
of Mississippi, but with this difference,
that his eloquence was so overwhelm-
ing, the trees of the forest are said
still to be heard echoing back the
thrilling notes, in accents deep and
sullen, as the roar of the cataract that
leaps from the rugged heights of the
St. Lawrence into the awful abyss
called "Ningara."—Port Gibson South-
erner.

We have heard some rumors respect-
ing a naval engagement off Galveston,
between the Texian schooners
Invincible and Tom Toby, and two
Mexican brigs, which resulted in the
loss of the Invincible. She was not
taken, but was run aground by her
commander, to avoid capture. We
understand she is a total loss. Com-
modore Thompson, her commander,
is now at the city of Houston. These
are all the particulars we can learn re-
specting the affair.—Texas Chronicle.

Newton W. Massy, (a young man
seventeen years of age, from Tennes-
see) was recently drowned, near Red
Fish Bar, in Galveston Bay. He was
accidentally precipitated from the
steambat Branch T. Archer, and the
efforts of the crew and passengers to
save him, were unavailing.—Ibid.

Immigrants still continue to flock in
by hundreds—parties of forty or fifty
often come in company. They in-
form us that half the population of some
of the southern states are on the way,
and will soon reach this country.—Ib.

Good Nature.—Good nature is the
best feature in the finest face—wit may
raise admiration, judgment may com-
mand respect and knowledge attention.
Beauty may inflame the heart with love,
but good nature has a more powerful ef-
fect—it adds a thousand attractions to
the charms of beauty, and gives an air of
benevolence to the most homely face.

From the N. Y. Daily Express.

PHRENOLOGY.

At a recent meeting of the French
Institute, a Memoir was presented by
Mr. Letut, physician to the Bicetre,
calculated to influence to a great de-
gree, the public opinion on the subject
of Phrenology. The experiments of
this observer, made upon one hundred
male idiots, have led him to the fol-
lowing conclusions:

First, admitting as the general
rule that the size of the skull is pro-
portionate to the development of the
rest of the body, it will be found that
the skull of the idiot is larger than
that of the individual of ordinary in-
telligence. Secondly, that in the id-
iot, so far from finding the anterior
half of the skull less developed, when
compared with the posterior half, as
has been commonly supposed, it is
actually found proportionately more
developed than in ordinary individ-
uals. These facts, founded upon a
careful and extended observation
strike a blow at the first and funda-
mental doctrine of Phrenology, that
the development of the hair and the
skull are proportionate to that of the
intellectual faculties; affording at the
same time a new illustration of the
premature effort that has been made
to elevate to a science a study sup-
ported only by a few plausible facts;
Indeed, it is one of the most serious
obstacles to the theory of Gall, that it
has found, neither in this country, nor
in France its original seat, the support
of those the best able to judge of its
merits and to establish its truth. We
were particularly struck with this
fact while attending, nearly two
years since, the meetings of the
Royal Academy of Medicine in
Paris, where this subject was being
discussed. It was then remarked that
the individuals, who from their posi-
tion and attainments as physicians to
hospitals for the insane, and as distin-
guished anatomists, were more wor-
thy of being heard—were unequivocally
opposed to Phrenology. Among
these we will mention Professors
Magendie, Cruveilhier, and M. Esquirol,
so well known for his profound
researches on insanity. The opinions
of such men we think entitled to the
more attentive consideration, from a
just appreciation of the difficulties that
the correct study of this subject pre-
sents, and how incapable the great
mass of intellectual individuals are
of testing its truth. A study requir-
ing, in fact, a minute knowledge of
the brain, both in man and in the
inferior orders of animals, and what is
of equal importance an extended ac-
quaintance with the diseases of this
organ, as revealed in dissection. No-
thing can be more clear, than that the
public mind, before it receives the
ipse dixit of such as profess this branch
of popular study, should satisfy
itself of the opportunities they have
enjoyed to become oracles in their
art—a test which none of those now
making such pretensions among us
would be able to stand. Still, as the
study of Phrenology is to call it by its
worst name, an innocent folly, it can
do no harm, while it may serve to
amuse.

RELIGION AND MORALS.

Under this caption the Madisonian
has the following paragraphs:

On Sunday, Mr. Slicer, the chap-
lain, preached at the Capitol. In the
course of his sermon, speaking of the
power of the gospel, he alluded to the
striking illustration furnished by the
Choctaw Indians. In quietness and
submission they left the land of their
father's graves, and proceeded to the
place of their destination, because the
gospel had taught them to suppress
the feeling of revenge and to submit
to the will of Providence. On the
other hand, the Seminoles, to whom
the gospel had not been carried by the
preachers of religion, were inflamed
with a spirit of revenge, and after a
war costing eleven millions, last year,
were still unsubdued.

In the afternoon Mr. Richards, who
has been fifteen years a missionary in
the Sandwich Islands, preached in Mr.
McLane's church, and described the
wonderful effects produced by the
gospel in those islands—human sacri-
fices, infanticide, idolatry abolished—
intemperance nearly extinct—the sab-
bath revered—and almost all able
to read. His own congregation, to
which he had preached for ten years,
was much larger than the one he was
addressing in this city. The Islanders
were becoming a civilized, virtuous,
Christian people.

On Friday, the 15th, the select com-
mittee on the rules and orders, report-
ed the following rule to the House of
Representatives, which passed without
debate or division:

"That no spirituous liquors shall be
offered for sale or exhibited within
the Capitol or the public grounds ad-
jacent thereto."

The Philadelphia United States Ga-
zette states that Gen. Scott has ad-
dressed the Secretary of War, and
asked in strong but respectful terms,
to be placed in command of the Flor-
ida army.